

CAUTION GIVEN DRUG GROWERS

Plants often More Important
from a Social than a Mon-
etary Point of View.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Interruption of importations of many drugs, spices, and oils made from plants has resulted in certain cases in abnormally high prices for the raw materials and the products derived from them. As a result, many people are looking into the possibility of profit in growing these crops in the United States. Many letters are received each week at the United States department of agriculture asking how to raise this or that drug plant.

In almost every case, the drug plant specialists reply that it is doubtful whether the inexperienced grower can grow these plants successfully, or, if he succeeds, will find a satisfactory market for his crop. The raising of such plants, they point out, is a distinct specialty and calls for exact knowledge and skill comparable to that needed by the florist, who, to satisfy his market, not only must raise flowers, but must produce blooms at certain seasons and with usual characteristics. Of even greater importance, however, is the fact that the total amount of drug plants that can be consumed in this country in any year is very small compared with our consumption of any of the staple crops. Over production in the case of drugs is more serious than in the case of staple crops because staple crops such as corn and grain if not sold can be used for food at home or for feeding stock or chickens. The drug plant, however, is profitless to the grower unless a drug manufacturer will buy it for use in medicine.

Danger from Expansion.
It is entirely possible, for example, to grow belladonna from which is derived atropine and other alkaloids very valuable in medicine. The total amount of belladonna plants the entire country uses, however, could all be grown on a few hundred acres. Because of the present interruption in the supply of belladonna, a few domestic growers have made a profit recently from this crop. A slight expansion of the industry would quickly increase the supply beyond the demand and this, together with importation, when resumed, might soon put the local market and leave little or no profit to the raiser, unless an export market were developed.

Digitalis, although one of the most important and valuable of heart tonics, as a crop has relatively small monetary value. The drug plant specialists have been developing this plant and testing possibilities of its culture in this country have done so, not merely with the idea of fostering an industry, but because this plant is so important in saving human lives that should all supplies be cut off a serious calamity would result. For the same reason the specialists have been working with many other drug plants. It was believed that the drug specialists should be ready to raise these plants in this country if for any reason the foreign supply should be entirely cut off.

Raise Small Quantities.
For years, therefore, the department has been producing many of these plants experimentally, but when the supply of certain of these drugs failed or their prices reached prohibitive figures, a few skilled growers, with the advice of the department, were able to raise small quantities of some of the more important drugs needed in the present emergency. Thymol, widely used for antiseptic purposes, is a drug manufactured in Germany from a seed grown in India. A few days after the interruption of imports the price leaped from \$2 to \$17 a pound. The department, however, had been experimenting with a common weed known as horse mint, which grows readily in the South and yields this substance. This horse mint was brought into cultivation, its drug-bearing quality improved, and a simple process for manufacturing thymol from it developed, with the result that there was produced commercially a small quantity of this drug. The industry, however, cannot be widely extended because the total consumption, as indicated by previous reports, is only about 17,000 pounds a year, an amount which can be produced probably on less than 1,000 acres.

Lemon Grass. Producing lemon grass oil used widely by soap and perfume makers, can be grown in Florida on land not suitable for citrus fruits. At most, however, only about \$100,000 worth of this oil is used per year in this country, and even if none were imported only 2,000 or 3,000 acres of the grass could be raised without over-production.

Rod Pepper Field.
Rod pepper, used both as a drug and as a condiment, seems to offer one of the most promising fields for replacing an imported by a domestic article. In 1915 in South Carolina 118 acres, yielding 152,000 pounds were harvested. There is indication that this year nearly 500 acres may be devoted to this crop. As 1 acre produces nearly 1,300 pounds and our total imports in 1914 were only 8,829,487 pounds, it readily can be seen that a limited acreage would provide all the pepper this country ordinarily consumes.

Campfire trees. Years of experience have established, can be grown successfully in Florida, along the Gulf coast and in some coast regions as far north as Charleston. Only within the last seven or eight years, however, have the department specialists considered it at all feasible to grow these trees as a source of camphor. The specialists have discovered that instead of being able to take camphor from trees only once in fifty years, as has been the rule, it is possible to produce camphor each year by pruning the leaves from the trees and distilling them. The possibility offered by this discovery led to the planting of camphor trees and there are at present 1,000 acres of trees growing in Florida. A second tract of some eight hundred square miles is being cleared rapidly and planted. Importations of camphor in 1914 were only about 2,500,000 pounds, valued at \$229,000. A limited area in addition to that projected, should supply all the domestic camphor for which there would be a profitable demand. The specialists want out that the domestic product,

when produced in any volume, must compete in price with imported camphor. It is impossible, therefore, to estimate what prices growers could obtain for their product after full importations are resumed. This is especially true because prices for imported camphor in the past have been regulated more or less by foreign control which, in the face of domestic competition, might make important reductions in the prices heretofore charged for the imported article, unless an export market be developed.

In addition to the products mentioned, there are hundreds of other drugs, oils and spices which are imported and which it is possible for this country to produce for itself. In the aggregate, the value of these imported articles is rather imposing, as the figures indicate that this country has been bringing in and using about \$25,000,000 annually of the various drugs, oils and condiments made by plants that are they are inclined to consider them as staple crops, whereas the domestic demand for them is relatively small, and no foreign market has been developed for them by Americans.

Same Room.
At the same time those in charge of the work realize that here and there in our agriculture, where soil and climatic and other conditions are right, there is room for certain small industries. For many years there has been a distinct tendency for agriculturists to direct their energies along limited lines. This is indicated most clearly by certain types of agriculture prevailing in the South, where the farmers have confined their efforts very largely to the cultivation of a single crop.

These small crops may therefore offer to a few of our farmers opportunities in high specialized lines of production, which will divert to a certain degree the activities of capital and labor from some of the crowded industries and also supply peculiar products for which the country has been spending money abroad. The drug specialists point out, however, that prices of these articles prevailing under the present disturbed conditions are abnormal and therefore should not be regarded as a safe basis on which to estimate regular returns from such activities.

BORDER TOWN IS SAVED BY GUARD

Douglas, Ariz., Gets New Lease
of Business Life With Ar-
rival of Troops.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Aug. 5.—How 6,000 Jersey national guardsmen, pulled a bankrupt town out of the hole and established prosperity is a story worth telling. And how the newly prosperous merchants showed their gratitude by demanding exorbitant prices is a chapter of the tale that needs to be told as well.

According to prominent merchants here almost every business house was ready to shut up shop when the first of the Jersey men began to arrive. Business was at a standstill. The war scare had caused a cessation of work in the leading industries with the exception of the copper smelters. Men counted their losses instead of their gains. A large part of the Mexican population had fled across the border with the first flare up in the international situation, and those who had money drew tight the strings of their purses. Hotels were doing no business and the railroads noticed a slackening off in the imports and exports to and from the city.

Coffers Begin to Swell.
It was to find this state of affairs that the man from New Jersey detained near the little Mexican village of Pirtleville and made camp. With their coming the depleted coffers began to swell, and as the men got more leaves of absence from camp things began to get back to normal. Every incoming troop train brought with it more money for the discouraged shopkeepers and prosperity to a downhearted business section.

There are few of the outfits that came into the camp that haven't their quota of wealthy men in the rank and file, but a real boom was promised with the arrival of the Essex troop of Newark. The cavalrymen, the greatest number of whom are sons of wealthy and influential men in the business and social life of Newark and the surrounding towns, went at the thing very modestly, but nevertheless very satisfactorily for the innkeepers and business men. The advent of the New Jersey troops practically doubled the town's population, and judging from the broad grins and new found jollity on the part of the business men, it gave the town a new lease on life.

But now that they have come and are spending freely, they are distressed at the extremely high prices which have become prevalent with the shopkeepers. So acute has the situation become that there is talk of all of the outfits joining together in a big exchange where all of the men can obtain whatever they want at a fair price. The only handicap with such a scheme is the uncertainty as to the length of their stay here. Brigadier General Edwin W. Hine's command may be split up within a few weeks and detachments sent to various parts of the border.

Some of the Prices.
When the Jersey men started to buy necessities and luxuries, these are some of the prices they found: Lead pencils, two for a quarter; beer, fifty cents a bottle; haircut, fifty cents; shave, twenty-five cents; plums, two for a quarter.

In trying to make themselves comfortable and provide protection from the lizards, snakes and toads that infest these parts, a number of officers

'SUPPOSE' NOTE FROM HUSBAND WINS DIVORCE

Mrs. Glen McCormick Submits
Letter Telling of Supposi-
tious Liaison.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Dorothy McCormick, of 5485 Kimbark avenue, was granted a divorce from Glen McCormick by Judge Oscar Heard in the circuit court on statutory charges.

They were married in Kentucky in 1914 and she left him two months afterward, at his home in Detroit, when he failed to support her, she testified, and she found he was living with another woman.

Gives Letter as Evidence.
A letter which she alleged he had written her in February, 1915, was offered in evidence. It was as follows: "Mrs. D. McCormick: Now, Dorothy, I want you to tell me just what you think and would do if a thing like this should be read: Suppose—remember, just suppose—that there was a girl here who was in a delicate condition and expected to be sick in May.

"Also suppose the child belongs to me. Also suppose the girl is 18 years old in April, rather good looking, without parents and no one to help her, as the biggest part of her friends turned her down when they found out she was in trouble.

"Suppose she didn't know I was married, and trusted me, thinking I would marry her. Suppose I told her I was married on the circumstances, that I also told her I would see her through her trouble and give her the support I could and help her to make a living for herself and child. Suppose that I even loved the girl and would do anything for her, despite any circumstances.

All a Wife Should Be.
"Suppose she was everything a man could wish for in the line of a wife. Suppose I have sworn on the Bible and on my honor as a gentleman to see her through, and suppose I am going to do it.

"I want to know what action you would take against me and what you would do. I cannot say any more until I hear from you and know what action you would take. But try and remember this: we can never live together again.

"I remain
"Glen McCormick,
"298 Perry street, Detroit, Mich."

MYSTERIOUS MURDER MAY GO UNSOLVED

No Theories Even to Work on
Regarding Death of
Prosecutor's Wife.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 5.—While the police will not admit it, present indications are that St. Joseph's latest crime mystery will go unsolved. The inquest into the murder of Mrs. Oscar McDaniel, wife of the prosecuting attorney of Buchanan county, who was found beaten to death in her home, as told in last week's issue of the Saturday Blade, only deepened the mystery. The police do not even have theories to work on.

William H. Hetherington, chief of detectives, and a member of the police department of St. Joseph for fourteen years, testified at the inquest that he had worked on the murder for over a week and was as far as sea as the moment he began.

"How many men have you arrested and examined in connection with this crime?" Hetherington was asked.

"Fifteen."
"Did you get any information from any of them?"
"What, in your opinion, was the motive for this murder?"
"I have no theory," he answered.

Attorneys for Mr. McDaniel, cross-examining him, brought out that in his opinion McDaniel was a vigorous prosecutor having sent 150 criminals to the penitentiary in the last eighteen months.

Denies Trouble in Home.
The state attorney general's office was represented at the inquest. In reply to questions McDaniel said that there had never been any discord between him and his wife. Neighborhoods led that as far as they knew the home life of the McDaniel was happy.

McDaniel said that he had arrived home about 11 o'clock at night. His two children, 6 and 8 years, were in their room asleep. His wife was in bed, but not asleep. He spoke to her but did not recall what he said. He undressed and then the telephone rang. It was about 11:15 o'clock. He repeated the conversation as follows:

"Is this you, Oscar?"
"Yes."
"This is Dovie Hart. Your brother, Ed, is here. He is on his way and waiting a dance and you better come and get him."
"All right, Dovie, I'll be right down."

He said he told his wife Charlie was on another tear and he would have to go after him. She said all right. He dressed, got in his automobile and went down to Dovie Hart's saloon, but his brother had not been there and no call had been sent. He then went to

two other saloons and inquired for Charlie, but he had not been there. He went home, taking the quickest route, and got there a little after 12 o'clock. When he drove up in front of his garage someone in the shadow of a tree fired at him.

Seven Shots Fired.
"I dropped down behind the hood of the machine and drew this gun," he said, pulling a revolver from his hip pocket. "I fired four shots at the flashers in the tree and the man there fired three shots, possibly more, at me. I don't remember, sure."

He explained that there were only four loaded shells in his revolver. He thought he heard footsteps running in the boulevard. He ran into the house, intending to get another revolver.

As he entered and went upstairs he heard a gurgle in his wife's room. He ran in and found her lying on the floor by the bed.

"As I entered she threw her hand across her head," he said. He grasped her hand and called her name.

At this point in the testimony McDaniel took his handkerchief and wiped his eyes. He said he called the police and called a doctor, then turned and got a basin of water in the kitchen and went upstairs and bathed his wife's face and was doing that when the police came. He was with his wife in the ambulance which took her to the hospital where she died.

NURSE SAYS SHE WAS JILTED BY FILM PRODUCER

Girl Tells of Alleged Love Mak-
ing by Superintendent of
Essany Concern.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Aug. 5.—Robert E. Spoor, mechanical superintendent of the Essany Motion Picture Company and a resident of Waukegan, is stage in a "So Long, Letty" scenario with himself as the hero and leading man, and Miss Letty Burnett, a nurse and rejected bride, as the heroine and green-eyed ingenue combined.

For Miss Burnett, in a spirit of revenge for what she terms "fickle inconsistency," has made public letters which Spoor is alleged to have written her, pledging his love.

In one received by Miss Burnett today, Spoor tells the young woman why he could not marry her on July 26, as they had planned. Report was that they had wed, but Spoor nailed this story. His business demands all his attention now, he declares and love is side tracked for the time being. With the publication of the missives, Spoor's relatives say that cupid is forever squeezed out of the wealthy film man's life.

Charmed by Nurse.
Episode 1 is said to have taken place when Spoor, visiting a Waukegan hospital, was charmed with the appearance of the attractive nurse. This was in December, 1914. She was then 25; he was 40.

Episode 2 was staged during the spring of this year, when the acquaintance is said to have ripened into love, and the big car of the movie official was placed at the nurse's disposal.

A marriage date was set. Miss Burnett declares, but her duty called her to care for a young girl suffering from typhoid. For five weeks, day and night, she watched over the patient, whose life is now despaired of.

"I have sacrificed my love, almost my life for this," states the girl.

She Plans No Split.
"I do not expect to start any breach of promise suit," Miss Burnett is quoted as saying. "I think too much of Robert."

The making public of love letters, however, seems to indicate otherwise. Her troussard had been purchased and on Wednesday she waited at the home of a friend for Mr. Spoor to come for her to take her in his motor car to Chicago for the ceremony. Miss Burnett is a Mormon and arrangements had been made to have the marriage rites performed by a Presbyterian minister as a compromise. But Spoor found that the best man was to be a former suitor of the girl—Frank Hoff—and shied. So the bride to be, with troussard all ready, waited in vain.

She Becomes Hysterical.
When Spoor denied his intentions of marrying, declaring that wedlock had "no allurements for him," Miss Burnett became hysterical.

Wrought up with excitement, Miss Burnett became hysterical. Calling for newspaper men, she told an incoherent story, and finally swooned.

She is now under a physician's care and no one is permitted in the sick room.

ACCOMMODATING

Is This Trout As It Leaps into
Boat for Fisher-
man.

FULLERTON, Calif., Aug. 5.—R. S. Gregory, former mayor of Fullerton, who has returned from a fishing trip to Big Bear lake, is recounting a tale of how a four and a half pound trout leaped from the water of the lake into the boat from which he was fishing.

Gregory hooked the trout and played out line for sixty feet. As suddenly as the fish had struck the line slackened.

"I've lost him," Gregory lamented. An instant later there was a splash by the boat, the fish flashed through the air, cleared the side of the boat and landed in the bottom at the fisherman's feet.

HOLDS REUNION AT 104.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 5.—Jesse Hartley celebrated his 104th birthday anniversary with a family reunion attended by more than 200 descendants. Five generations were represented. Hartley took an active part in all the festivities.

BIGGEST SHIP IN THE WORLD BEING BUILT

Is a Part of a Tremendous
Mercantile Fleet Germany
Will Have at Early Day.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5.—That Germany is building a tremendous mercantile fleet, including the largest ship in the world, was declared by Herr Ballin, general manager of the Hamburg-American line, in an interview with the Hamburger correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung.

The ship referred to is the Bismarck, of 55,000 tons, being constructed for the Hamburg-American line. There is also the turbine ship Tirpitz, of 3,200 tons, under way, and the list also includes three others of 22,000 tons. At the Vulcan yards, Bremen, nine ships are building, four of them having a carrying capacity of 18,000 tons, these being the world's greatest freight steamers.

In addition, Herr Ballin continued, three big liners are under way at the Flensburg yard. Two more steamers of 13,000 tons and three larger passenger freight steamers are being constructed. Two cargo ships of 17,000 tons each are being constructed especially for the Panama canal trade at the Tecklenburg yards at Geestemünde. The North German Lloyd is building at Danzig two fast liners two fast liners of 35,000 tons, the Columbus and the Hindenburg. These are to be specially designed to cut down the time between the continent and New York. The same company is building twelve other ships of 12,000 tons, the Munchen and the Zeppelin, of 16,000 tons each. The Bremen-Africa line is constructing six steamers, the Hansa line eight and the Cosmos line ten, ranging from 9,000 to 13,000 tons.

RACE WITH SWALLOW

Makes an Officer of Flying
Corps Doubt Whether They
Went 200 Miles An Hour.

LONDON, August 5.—A thrilling race between an officer of the flying corps in an aeroplane and a swallow caused him to doubt whether their reputed flight of 200 miles an hour was correct.

"I was up in the air last week one day when I observed a swallow flying high in front of me," he said. "I resolved to test its speed. I went out full after it, and the swallow also put on full speed. The bird dived, so did I. It went up, and I followed. We were at it hammer and tongs for a quarter of an hour, diving, rising and racing and I gained on it foot by foot. Finally one of the wires on my machine struck the bird and it went down. I was sorry and felt selfish thus to take the bird's life for sport."

CANADIANS

Are Becoming Immensely Popu-
lar in London on Account
of Their Part in War.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Residents of the metropolis are coming to think more and more of the Canadians. Their popularity is immense, all classes being ready to cheer them on any occasion, their pleasant position being due to their prowess in the trenches and in the raiding lines at the front.

The most recent opportunity of the Londoner to pay homage to those of the Dominion has just occurred in the parade of 300 selected bandmen of the Canadian expeditionary force. The musicians, who were the soloists picked from 15,000 bandmen with the force, gave a promenade concert at the Royal opera house in the aid of Women's Tribute Week.

Then, divided into three complete bands, they paraded the strand, Piccadilly, Pall Mall and into Trafalgar square, receiving enthusiastic cheers from all sides.

ONE-ARMED AND ONE-LEGGED MEN ARE COMMON NOW

In France and Demand for Ar-
tificial Limbs is Greater
than the Supply.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—One-armed and one-legged men are now so common as to raise a question as to why they are so numerous.

Dr. Auguste Broca, while admitting that the changed conditions of warfare and the scale of the operations must necessarily multiply the number of amputated limbs, claims that a considerable part of the increase in the proportion of survivors who lack a member is due to the progress of surgery since the war of 1870; in that conflict nearly all the amputated men died of purulent infection; in this war, thanks to progress in medical science, they are nearly all saved, he says. In consequence, the demands upon manufacturers of artificial limbs are out of artificial substitutes for members or parts of members have also made great progress. Before the war a really efficient artificial member was an object of luxury; under the stress of circumstances, manufacturers have to a great extent obliterated the distinction between the rich man's and the poor man's apparatus. Not that there has been any modification in prices; none of the efficient models are cheap. American systems are much in favor, but are not universally applicable because they do not adapt themselves to the transitory period in which an amputated member must adapt itself somewhat to the apparatus.

MODERN FOOT SAID TO BE AN ATROCITY

SERVICE AND
NOT WEALTH
IS TRUE IDEA

Of the New Style of Learning
Graduates of Chinese Col-
lege Are Told.

PEKING, Aug. 5.—Thirty-one young men were graduated this year from the Tsing Hua College, an institution maintained with the Boxer indemnity money refunded to China by the United States, and they will leave for America in a few weeks to enter various colleges and universities in that country.

Paul S. Reinsch, the American minister, Tsao Ju-lin, the acting minister for foreign affairs, and C. C. Wang, of the board of communications, who was educated in America, addressed the young graduates.

Mr. Reinsch drew a distinction between the old style of learning and the new style. He said the day is passed when a real scholar seeks distinction and wealth for himself. The man who has true learning now realizes his responsibility to serve others, and turn his knowledge to practical use for the betterment of his own country and all mankind. Mr. Reinsch said this is an age when action and real service to the general public are expected from educated men. He congratulated the graduates on finishing their preparatory course, and extended them a hearty welcome to the educational institutions of America.

C. C. Wang told the young graduates that China's great need today is men who can say "no." He urged that the young graduates go to America with the firm determination to become men of decision and positive character, who will be able to assist in directing China along a fixed path, and will not be swayed by selfish ambition.

WILD WEST RACE FATAL

Cowboy is Fatally Injured When
He Drops between
Two Horses.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 5.—Jim Kennedy, a member of the Irwin Brothers show, was fatally injured while riding in the Roman race at the Frontier days' contests at the Douglas county fair grounds.

The rider, in making a turn, while balancing himself with a foot on each horse, was precipitated to the track and trampled upon. He suffered injuries to his spine. At the time of the accident it was not believed that Kennedy had been seriously injured. He displayed the usual gameness of the cowboy and insisted that he was "all right."

NEW UNION

In Germany is Known as the
General German Railroad
Waymen's Union.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5.—The General German Railwaymen's Union, an organization embracing all ranks and classes of employees on state and private railways, came into existence recently.

The new organization owes its birth to the fact that the hundred thousand railwaymen who have joined the colors since the beginning of the war have been replaced by employees from other unions, such as engineers, metal workers, transport workers, etc. Having been released from their old allegiances, the latter joined together formally not only with the object of maintaining their status as union men, but for the purpose of constituting an important reinforcement of the railwaymen's union.

DYNAMITE

Is Now Used by Jerseyites to
Exterminate Their Mos-
quitos.

Dynamiting stagnant water holes is the new remedy discovered by citizens of West Haddonfield, N. J., for the wiping out of mosquito breeding places.

For years past a number of pools lying between the railroad and Haddon avenue have furnished a bountiful crop of the big Jersey "skeeters." These stagnant lagoons could not be drained into the city sewerage system because they lay lower than the sewers, and even if drained would fill again with the first rain.

Some one suggested dynamiting the holes and an expert was sent for. He drilled holes twenty feet deep in the center of each pool then dropped a heavy charge of dynamite into them and fired it. The result was the destruction of veins of clay or rock in such a manner that the surface water soon disappeared into the earth.

The holes are now dry spots and the supply of mosquitoes has considerably diminished in the neighborhood.

Canada has appointed a commission which is to visit the United Kingdom, France and Belgium for the purpose of reporting on trade opportunities.

Oriental Have No Corns or Rheumatism Says Mary Ever Maynard.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—When the city pavement and the close leather boot came into our lives, says the Mail, the normal foot made its exit. The modern foot is an atrocity. Ask anyone of the million or so chiropodists who are driving four thousand dollar limousines bought with our corns and callouses.

For, whether you are addicted to an ivory kid with Louis Quinze heels or eight-pound, brass eyeletted foot fortifications, your feet are being suffocated, and they are retreating by sending poison all through your system. But there's a remedy—listen:

Learned in Far East.
"My knowledge of foot ills and foot treatment came from my studies of the Buddhists and Hindus, who never have bad feet or rheumatism."

The sweet-faced little woman who said this is not a foot doctor, but a writer of poetry and books for children, Mary Ever Maynard. Feet, she admits, are among her hobbies—and goodness knows there is no lack of material for study nowadays.

"No use dwelling on the evils everybody knows even though they ignore them—tight, short misshapen and ill-fitting shoes with the attending results of dislocated joints, cramped toes, calloused soles, corns and bunions," she continued.

"I'll tell you instead what I think few people in this country know although it is taught to the poorest and most ignorant Hindus and Buddhists, namely, that the pores of the feet give off absolute poison, which if not eliminated, corrupts and enters the entire body."

Impregnated with Poison.
"It is then absorbed by the stockings, which should never, never, never be worn twice without washing. Otherwise the feet are impregnated again with the poison.

"Moreover, the feet themselves should never be put to bed without their bath—their scouring, rather, Rub and scrub and scrape the soles of the feet. Flex the toes and joints; pull and rub and wiggle them, to prevent any gouty or rheumatic sediment forming."

"In rubbing or drying the feet always rub upward or toward the heart—never downward or away from the heart, because any poison which cannot be carried off through the feet must be carried off by the circulation of the blood, and rubbing upward aids this."

PUGILIST KILLED IN FULFILLING A BOAST

Thought Muscles Would Re-
pel Knife, Friend's
Jab Fatal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—John Anderson, 29, a pugilist, of 80 Palmont street, Brooklyn, bragged to Thomas Walsh, 25, a powerfully built truck driver, at the latter's home, 215 Central avenue, Brooklyn, that the muscles in his chest, neck and arms were so strong that a man could jab them with a knife and he couldn't feel it.

Walsh said he accepted Anderson's invitation to "try it," and the knife blade entered his chest over the heart, causing a wound from which the pugilist died at the German hospital. Walsh is under arrest on a charge of homicide.

Anderson and Walsh had been intimate friends for three or four years. The pugilist went to the truck driver's home to spend the afternoon and both drank beer.

When Anderson started to boast of the resistance of his muscles he said, according to Walsh:

"I'm so strong you could cut my four finger off and I wouldn't notice it."

Then came the request for Walsh to try the experiment of stabbing him in the chest. Anderson dropped to the floor at the first jab, to Walsh's utter astonishment. Anderson lived six hours.

BARE LEGS LURE SHARKS.

SARACOSTA, Fla., Aug. 5.—This year's fad of stockless girl bathers at Atlantic seashore resorts is responsible for the prevalence of sharks. In the opinion of Howard Elliott, who declares he knows all about the monsters of the deep, "It is a scientific fact," he said "that a shark will not attack a person wearing clothes."

Grandma Says Heiress Enticed Married Men

Swears That Some Were Plan-
ning to Get Divorce So
As to Wed Girl.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 5.—Miss Marion Pomeroy Smith, heiress to \$50,000 was an upsetting factor in the family life of said Hyannis, on Cape Cod, Mass., according to testimony given in the probate court by her grandmother, Mrs. Ruenna Pomeroy. Miss Smith capivated the married men of Hyannis and some were planning divorce to marry her, the grandmother testified.

The suit was to have Charles Palmer, of Barnstable, Mass., appointed conservator of Miss Smith's property.

Several letters written by the girl were admitted as evidence. One told of her friendship with a certain Jim Flanagan. In another she wrote: "It is Maurice Phinney I really love. I really must have him. He has baby blue eyes and a wonderful temper." Phinney is a magazine writer. He is married and has two children.

English buyers regard American cheese as too full of holes. Canada, in the last nine months of 1915, however, sent more than \$24,000,000 worth of cheese to England.